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TIMBER PRODUCTS PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Proposed Limitations and Guidelines for Existing Sources and Standards of Performance and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[40 CFR Part 429]

[FRL 293-6]

TIMBER PRODUCTS PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Proposed Effluent Limitations and Guidelines for Existing Sources and Standards of Performance and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources

Notice is hereby given that effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources set forth in tentative form below are proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). On April 18, 1974, EPA promulgated a regulation adding Part 429 to Chapter 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (39 FR 13942). That regulation with subsequent amendments established effluent limitations and guidelines for existing sources and standards of performance and pretreatment standards for new sources for the timber products processing point source category. The regulation proposed below will amend 40 CFR 429—timber products processing point source category by adding thereto the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) or laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart P), the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) but with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart Q), the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s), but without laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart R), and the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart S) pursuant to sections 301, 304 (b) and (c), 306(b) and 307(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251, 1311, 1314 (b) and (c), 1316 (b) and 1317 (c); 86 Stat. 816 et seq.; P.L. 92-500) (the Act).

(a) *Legal authority*—(1) *Existing point sources.* Section 301(b) of the Act requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1977, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of the best practicable control technology currently available as defined by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act. Section 301(b) also requires the achievement by not later than July 1, 1983, of effluent limitations for point sources, other than publicly owned treatment works, which require the application of best available technology economically achievable which will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all pollutants, as determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Administrator pursuant to section 304(b) of the Act.

Section 304(b) of the Act requires the Administrator to publish regulations providing guidelines for effluent limitations setting forth the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best practicable control technology currently available and the degree of effluent reduction attainable through the application of the best control measures and practices achievable including treatment techniques, process and procedural innovations, operating methods and other alternatives. The regulation proposed herein sets forth effluent limitations and guidelines, pursuant to sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act, for the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) or laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart P), the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) but with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart Q), the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) but without laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart R), and the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart S) of the timber products processing point source category.

(2) New sources. Section 306 of the Act requires the achievement by new sources of a Federal standard of performance providing for the control of the discharge of pollutants which reflects the greatest degree of effluent reduction which the Administrator determines to be achievable through application of the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives, including, where practicable, a standard permitting no discharge of pollutants.

Section 306(b)(1)(B) of the Act requires the Administrator to propose regulations establishing Federal standards of performance for categories of new sources included in a list published pursuant to section 306(b)(1)(A) of the Act. The Administrator published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of January 16, 1973 (38 FR 1624) a list of 27 source categories, including the timber products processing category. The regulations proposed herein set forth the standards of performance applicable to new sources for the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) or laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart P), the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) but with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart Q), the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) but without laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart R), and the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart S) of the timber products processing point source category.

Section 307(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to promulgate pretreatment standards for new sources at the same time that standards of performance for new sources are promulgated pursuant to section 306. Sections 429.166, 429.176, 429.186, and 429.196, proposed below, provide pretreatment standards for new sources within wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry subcategory (Subpart P), the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) but with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart Q), the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) but without laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart R), and the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart S) of the timber products processing point source category.

Section 304(c) of the Act requires the Administrator to issue to the States and appropriate water pollution control agencies information on the processes, procedures or operating methods which result in the elimination or reduction of the discharge of pollutants to implement standards of performance under section 306 of the Act. The report or "Development Document" referred to below provides, pursuant to section 304(c) of the Act, information on such processes, procedures or operating methods.

(b) Summary and Basis of Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Existing Sources and Standards of Performance and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources.

(1) *General methodology.* The effluent limitations, guidelines and standards of performance proposed herein were developed in the following manner. The point source category was first studied for the purpose of determining whether separate limitations and standards are appropriate for different segments within the category. This analysis included a determination of whether differences in raw material used, product produced, manufacturing process employed, age, size, waste water constituents and other factors require development of separate limitations and standards for different segments of the point source category. The raw waste characteristics for each such segment were then identified. This included an analysis of the source, flow and volume of water used in the process employed, the sources of waste and waste waters in the operation and the constituents of all waste water. The constituents of the waste waters which should be subject to effluent limitations and standards of performance were identified.

The control and treatment technologies existing within each segment were identified. This included an identification of each distinct control and treatment technology, including both in-plant and end-of-process technologies, which is existent or capable of being designed for each segment. It also included an identification of, in terms of the amount of constituents and the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of pollutants, the effluent level resulting from the application of each of the technologies. The problems, limitations and reliability of each treatment and control technology were also identified. In addition, the nonwater

quality environmental impact, such as the effects of the application of such technologies upon other pollution problems, including air, solid waste, noise and radiation was identified. The energy requirements of each control and treatment technology were determined as well as the cost of the application of such technologies.

The information, as outlined above, was then evaluated in order to determine what levels of technology constitute the "best practicable control technology currently available," "best available technology economically achievable" and the "best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods, or other alternatives." In identifying such technologies, various factors were considered. These included the total cost of application of technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application, the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, nonwater quality environmental impact (including energy requirements) and other factors.

The data upon which the above analysis was performed included EPA permit applications, EPA sampling and inspections, consultant reports, and industry submissions.

The pretreatment standards proposed herein are intended to be complementary to the pretreatment standards proposed for existing sources under 40 CFR 128. The basis for such standards is set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 19, 1973, 38 FR 19236. The provisions of Part 128 are equally applicable to sources which would constitute "new sources," under section 306 if they were to discharge pollutants directly to navigable waters, except for § 128.133. That section provides a pretreatment standard for "incompatible pollutants" which requires application of the "best practicable control technology currently available," subject to an adjustment for amounts of pollutants removed by the publicly owned treatment works. Since the pretreatment standards proposed herein apply to new sources, §§ 429.166, 429.176, 429.186, and 429.196 below amend section 128.133 to specify the application of the standard of performance for new sources rather than the "best practicable" standard applicable to existing sources under sections 301 and 304(b) of the Act.

(2) Summary of conclusions with respect to the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) or laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart P), the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) but with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart Q), the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) but without laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart R), and the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry facilities subcategory (Subpart S) of the timber products processing points source category.

(i) *Categorization.* The production of wood furniture and fixtures includes many processes that may or may not be utilized, depending on the type of product being made and the quality desired. The water requirements for the production of wood products in Standard Industrial Classification, Major Group 25 are minimal.

The nature of raw materials does not enter into the subcategorization considerations because of the fact that raw material storage is usually under cover and the production processes are generally dry with regard to water contact with the material during processing. Glue makeup and washup and the use of different finishing materials cause variations in waste water constituents. However, because waste waters from these operations are usually handled together, not as individual streams, subcategorization on this basis is not appropriate.

Plant location and land availability may be significant in terms of climatic effects on operation and control and treatment technology, and the availability of land for the construction of treatment facilities. The treatment and control technology options considered in the development of the proposed limitations eliminate the necessity of subcategorization on this basis.

Water usage in this segment of the timber products processing industry is significant only in water wash spray booth operations, and the in-plant laundry. Therefore, subcategorization results from the existence of water wash spray booths and in-plant laundry facilities.

(ii) *Waste characteristics.* The primary sources of waste water from the furniture and fixture manufacturing segment are spray booths, laundry facilities, and glue cleanup operations.

The pH of spray booth waste water is usually high because of the presence of alkaline agents in the water which are added to disperse the finishing materials. COD levels are also high while BOD levels in some cases may indicate a low biodegradability.

Laundry facility waste water shows a high pH and solids concentration as a result of adding soda ash, caustics such as sodium hydroxide, and clay to the wash water.

Glue system waste water characteristics very depending on the nature and type of glue and the volume of water used for cleanup operations.

(iii) *Origin of waste water pollutants.* Volumes of waste water generated by wooden furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities are primarily dependent on the presence of water wash spray booths, laundry facilities, and the presence of glue applicators. The volume of water discharged from a water wash spray booth varies between 760 liters per week, and 5,700 liters per week. Glue washup waste water is quite variable (75 to 800 liters per day). Waste water from laundry facilities is also quite variable, dependent on the size of the plant, the type of product produced, the number of loads per day, and operating practice differences.

(iv) *Treatment and control technology.* Waste water treatment and control technologies have been studied for each subcategory of the industry to determine what is (a) the best practicable control technology currently available, (b) the best available technology economically achievable, and (c) the best available demonstrated control technology, processes, operating methods or other alternatives.

An estimated ninety-five percent of all wood furniture and fixture manufacturing facilities either discharge their waste water to municipal treatment systems or dispose of the waste water by contractual arrangements with commercial disposal companies.

Inplant contract measures to reduce the volume of waste water generated by gluing operations consist of manually cleaning the mixing tanks, glue spreaders and adjacent areas before the application of water. The use of high pressure water and steam or steam-water mixtures on metal surfaces can result in a water savings of as much as fifty percent. Water wash spray booth waste water volumes of discharge may be reduced by prolonging the batch life; however, the spray booth loses its efficiency to control air-borne emissions as pollutants build up in the water system.

Existing end-of-pipe treatment systems include septic tanks followed by tile fields. The efficiency and applicability of this type of treatment are dependent on the nature of the waste water, the soil type, hydrologic conditions, and the availability of land. Oxidation ponds or lagoons may provide a degree of treatment although that type of treatment may not show a good level of reduction efficiency on the pollutants generated by this industry.

Incineration of pollutants on hog fuel is an available technique where a hog Fuel boiler exists and the volume of waste water is such that the operation of the boiler cannot be maintained. Evaporation of waste water from a lagoon by natural or mechanical evaporation with sludge disposal in a landfill is an alternative. Spray irrigation utilizes soil microorganisms' ability to decompose organic matter to achieve waste water treatment and control. Pretreatment of sedimentation and skimming is usually necessary before spray irrigation.

Solid waste control must be considered. Solid wastes may be generated by the treatment and control technologies used to achieve these proposed regulations. The majority of these materials are wood based and are degradable. Some materials, used mainly in the finishing operations may require special consideration. Best practicable control technology and best available control technology as they are known today, require disposal of the pollutants removed from waste waters in this industry in the

form of solid wastes and liquid concentrates. In most cases these are nonhazardous substances requiring only minimal custodial care. However, some constituents may be hazardous and may require special consideration. In order to insure long-term protection of the environment from these hazardous or harmful constituents, special consideration of disposal sites must be made. All landfill sites where such hazardous wastes are disposed should be selected so as to prevent horizontal and vertical migration of these contaminants to ground or surface waters. In cases where geologic conditions may not reasonably ensure this, adequate legal and mechanical precautions (e.g. impervious liners) should be taken to ensure long term protection to the environment from hazardous materials. Where appropriate, the location of solid hazardous materials disposal sites should be permanently recorded in the appropriate office of legal jurisdiction in which the site is located.

(v) *Cost estimates for control of waste water pollutants.* A wood furniture and fixture manufacturing facility that has waste water from two glue spreaders and no laundry or spray booth waste water to dispose of (Model 1) is presented with four alternatives to achieve the proposed limitations. Total yearly costs range between $300 and $3,330. Facilities that have dry booths, laundry facilities and two glue spreaders (Model 2) show a range of costs between $300 and $11,630. A facility with water wash spray booths, no laundry, and two glue spreaders shows a range of costs between $300 and $4,740. Plants with water wash booths, laundry facilities and two glue spreaders have total yearly costs between $300 and $12,000. It is expected that in most facilities a lower cost alternative will be available.

(vi) *Energy requirements and nonwater quality environmental impacts.* Energy requirements for the model 1 plant show a maximum of $110 per year in the use of the evaporation pond alternative. Solids to be disposed of amount to 14 kg per day. Model 2 plants show a maximum energy requirement of $580 per year with a solid waste load of 59 kg per day. Model 3 plants have a maximum energy requirement of $320 per year and produce 92 kg per day of solids. Model 4 plants have a power requirement of up to $820 per year and a total solids load of 145 kg per day.

The solids listed above may not have an environmental impact depending on the control alternative selected by the facility, e.g., disposal of process waste water pollutants in a hog fuel boiler would resolve any disposal problem for organic solid waste.

(vii) *Economic impact analysis.* The cost of compliance for these industry sectors is not expected to significantly affect prices, industry production, employment or growth. The proposed guidelines will only affect up to 10% of the plants in these sectors because the remaining plants already discharge their waste waters to municipal waste water treatment systems, contract them to be hauled away by commercial disposal companies, or use a combination of these methods. For those plants affected by these guidelines, prices are expected to increase from 0.1 to 2 percent and, as a result, profits are not expected to be affected. The capital costs associated with meeting the proposed effluent limitations will range from 0.1 to 3.5 percent of net assets and are not expected to present a capital availability problem. Therefore, no closures, unemployment or community impacts are expected. Further, abatement costs are not expected to affect the balance of trade or industry growth.

The report entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Wood Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Segment of the Timber Products Processing Point Source Category" details the analysis undertaken in support of the regulation being proposed herein and is available for inspection in the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, Washington, D.C., at all EPA regional offices, and at State water pollution control offices. A supplementary analysis prepared for EPA of the possible economic effects of the proposed regulation is also available for inspection at these locations. Copies of both of these documents are being sent to persons or institutions affected by the proposed regulation or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose (see EPA's Advance Notice of Public Review Procedures, 38 FR 21202, August 6, 1973). An additional limited number of copies of both reports are available. Persons wishing to obtain a copy may write the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman.

On June 14, 1973, the Agency published procedures designed to insure that, when certain major standards, regulations, and guidelines are proposed, an explanation of their basis, purpose and environmental effects is made available to the public (38 FR 15653). The procedures are applicable to major standards, regulations and guidelines which are proposed on or after December 31, 1973, and which prescribe national standards of environmental quality or require national emission, effluent or performance standards and limitations.

The Agency determined to implement these procedures in order to insure that the public was apprised of the environmental effects of its major standards setting actions and was provided with detailed background information to assist it in commenting on the merits of a proposed action. In brief, the procedures call for the Agency to make public the information available to it delineating the major nonenvironmental factors affecting the decision, and to explain the viable options available to it and the reasons for the option selected.

The procedures contemplate publication of this information in the FEDERAL REGISTER, where this is practicable. They provide, however, that where, because of the length of these materials, such publication is impracticable, the material may be made available in an alternate format.

The report entitled "Development Document for Proposed Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Wood Furniture and Fixtures Manufacturing Segment of the Timber Products Processing Point Source Category" contains information available to the Agency concerning the major environmental effects of the regulation proposed below, including:

(1) The pollutants presently discharged into the Nation's waterways by manufacturers of wood furniture and fixtures and the degree of pollution reduction obtainable from implementation of the proposed guidelines and standards (see particularly Sections IV, V, VI, IX X, and XI);

(2) The anticipated effects of the proposed regulation on other aspects of the environment including air, solid waste disposal and land use, and noise (see particularly Section VIII); and

(3) Options available to the Agency in developing the proposed regulatory system and the reasons for its selecting the particular levels of effluent reduction which are proposed (see particularly Sections VI, VII, and VIII).

The supplementary report entitled "Economic Analysis of Proposed Effluent Guidelines, Wood Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing Segment of the Timber Products Processing Industry" contains an estimate of the cost of pollution control requirements and an analysis of the possible effects of the proposed regulation on prices, production levels, employment, communities in which wood furniture and fixture manufacturing plants are located, and international trade. In addition, the Development Document describes, in Section VIII, the cost and energy consumption implications of the proposed regulations.

The two reports described above in the aggregate exceed 200 pages in length and contain a substantial number of charts, diagrams, and tables. It is clearly impracticable to publish the material contained in these documents in the FEDERAL REGISTER. To the extent possible, significant aspects of the material have been presented in summary form in foregoing portions of this preamble. Additional discussion is contained in the following analysis of comments received and the Agency's response to them. As has been indicated, both documents are available for inspection at the Agency's Washington, D.C. and regional offices and at State water pollution control agency offices. Copies of each have been distributed to persons and institutions affected by the proposed regulations or who have placed themselves on a mailing list for this purpose. Finally, so long as the supply remains available, additional copies

may be obtained from the Agency as described above.

When this regulation is promulgated, revised copies of the Development Document will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the Economic Analysis will be available through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151

(c) *Summary of public participation.* Prior to this publication, the agencies and groups listed below were consulted and given an opportunity to participate in the development of effluent limitations, guidelines and standards proposed for the wood furniture and fixture manufacturing category. All participating agencies have been informed of project developments. An initial draft of the Development Document was sent to all participants and comments were solicited on that report. The following are the principal agencies and groups consulted: (1) Effluent Standards and Water Quality Information Advisory Committee (established under section 515 of the Act); (2) all State and U.S. Territory Pollution Control Agencies; (3) American Society of Mechanical Engineers; (4) The Conservation Foundation; (5) Businessmen for the Public Interest; (6) Environmental Defense Fund; (7) Natural Resources Defense Council; (8) The American Society of Civil Engineers; (9) Water Pollution Control Federation; (10) National Wildlife Federation; (11) Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association; (12) Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association; (13) American Plywood Association; (14) American Hardboard Association; (15) Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Grand Rapids; (16) National Forest Products Association; (17) Natural Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Inc.; (18) Northwest Furniture Manufacturing Association; (19) Southwest Furniture Manufacturing Association; and (20) Furniture Manufacturers' Association of California.

The following responded with comments: the state of Nebraska Department of Environmental Control; the state of Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control; the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency; the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association; the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources; the U.S. Department of the Interior; the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the state of Colorado Department of Public Health; the Furniture Manufacturers' Association of California; and the Delaware River Basin Commission.

The primary issues raised in the development of the proposed effluent limitations guidelines and standards of performance and the treatment of these issues herein are as follows:

(1) One criticism was that the data base on which the proposed guidelines and standards are based was too limited, and also that the time frame of the study was short.

There are more than 7,000 establishments subject to these proposed regulations. It was obviously not feasible to survey or sample all or even a majority of these plants. Rather, a sufficient number of these plants were surveyed and sampled to adequately determine and confirm the existence and practice of procedures and methods that could be considered as best practicable control technology currently available. The material processing steps required in the manufacture of wood furniture are limited in number and to a degree similar in the 7,000 plus establishments. The time was sufficient to categorize the industry, characterize the waste waters, identify the treatment and control technologies and develop the proposed effluent guidelines and standards.

(2) A commenter discussed the options available to a furniture manufacturing facility, as presented in the draft report, to eliminate the discharge of pollutants, and reviewed circumstances where each of the options might not be appropriate.

The options presented in the draft report were exhibited as alternative techniques to achieve the best practicable control technology limitations. It is acknowledged that each control scheme may not be appropriate for every establishment. The fact that there are a minimum of five options available indicates that the limitations are achievable.

(3) One commenter suggested that the industry should be allowed to discharge pollutants at a level equal to effluent levels permitted for municipal treatment facilities.

Section 304(b) of the Act states that the best practicable control technology (BPCT) determination shall include consideration of the total cost of application of technology in relation to the effluent reduction benefits to be achieved from such application, and shall also take into account the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, non-water quality environmental impact, and other factors. Consideration of these factors resulted in the conclusion that BPCT should be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

(4) A comment was received that suggested that the industry should be further subcategorized on the basis of size, number of employees, and amount of pollutants generated.

These factors were considered during the effluent guidelines development program and it was determined that these factors were not significant with regard to subcategorization as their effects seemed to be minor.

(5) It was pointed out that some of the alternatives presented as techniques for achieving the no discharge of process waste water proposed limitation are land based technology; some plants subject to these proposed limitations may not have land available to install the appropriate control systems and may not have options available to them that are not land based. This situation limits the options available to the permit issuing office.

A combination of circumstances might exist where none of the techniques presented in the support document for these regulations are applicable. The waste water generated in wood furniture manufacturing industry is usually of a small volume. It may, however, contain a wide range of pollutants. Additional information and data are specifically requested by EPA regarding the applicability of treatment, the efficiency of treatment, the constituents controlled, the levels of pollutant discharge being controlled, and other factors related to treatment of wood furniture process waste water before discharge to the environment.

(6) A number of comments of an editorial type were received.

These were considered and in most cases were corrected or incorporated in the Development Document.

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking submitting written comments in triplicate to the EPA Information Center, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, Attention: Mr. Philip B. Wisman. Comments on all aspects of the proposed regulation are solicited. In the event comments are in the nature of criticisms as to the adequacy of data which are available, or which may be relied upon by the Agency, comments should identify and, if possible, provide any additional data which may be available and should indicate why such data are essential to the development of the regulations. In the event comments address the approach taken by the Agency in establishing an effluent limitations guideline or standard of performance, EPA solicits suggestions as to what alternative approach should be taken and why and how this alternatives better satisfies the detailed requirements of sections 301, 304(b), 306, and 307 of the Act.

A copy of all public comments will be available for inspection and copying at the EPA Information Center, Room 227, West Tower, Waterside Mall, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. A copy of preliminary draft contractor reports, the Development Document and economic study referred to above, and certain supplementary materials supporting the study of the industry concerned will also be maintained at this location for public review and copying. The EPA information regulation, 40 CFR Part 2, provides that a reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

All comments received on or before December 16, 1974, will be considered. Steps previously taken by the Environmental Protection Agency to facilitate public response within this time period are outlined in the advance notice concerning public review procedures published on August 6, 1973 (38 F.R. 21202).

Dated: November 4, 1974.

JOHN QUARLES,
Administrator.

PART 429—TIMBER PRODUCTS PROCESSING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

Subpart P—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production Without Water Wash Spray Booth(s) or Laundry Facilities Subcategory

Sec.

429.160 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) or laundry facilities subcategory.
429.161 Specialized definitions.
429.162 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
429.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
429.164 [Reserved]
429.165 Standards of performances for new sources.
429.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart Q—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production Without Water Wash Spray Booth(s) but With Laundry Facilities

429.170 Applicability; description of the furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) but with laundry facilities subcategory.
429.171 Specialized definitions.
429.172 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the appliion of the best practicable control technology currently available.
429.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
429.174 [Reserved]
429.175 Standards of performances for new sources.
429.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart R—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production With Water Wash Spray Booth(s) but Without Laundry Facilities

429.180 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) but without laundry facilities subcategory.
429.181 Specialized definitions.
429.182 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
429.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
429.184 [Reserved]
429.185 Standards of performance for new sources.
429.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart S—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production With Water Wash Spray Booth(s) and With Laundry Facilities

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429.190 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry facilities subcategory.
429.191 Specialized definitions.
429.192 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.
429.193 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.
429.194 [Reserved]
429.195 Standards of performance for new sources.
429.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

Subpart P—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production Without Water Wash Spray Booth(s) or Laundry Facilities Subcategory

§ 429.160 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) or laundry facilities subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of wood furniture and fixtures at establishments that (a) do not utilize water wash spray booths to collect and contain the overspray from spray applications of finishing materials and (b) do not maintain on-site laundry facilities for fabric utilized in various finishing operations.

§ 429.161 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 429.162 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water polutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.163 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.164 [Reserved]

§ 429.165 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.166 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth(s) or laundry facilities subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment

works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitons set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 429.165; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant."

Subpart Q—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production Without Water Wash Spray Booth but With Laundry Facilities

§ 429.170 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth but with laundry facilities subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of wood furniture and fixtures at establishments that (a) do not utilize water wash spray booths to collect and contain the overspray from spray applications of finishing materials (b) but do maintain on-site laundry facilities for fabric utilized in various finishing operations.

§ 429.171 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 429.172 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(a) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a points source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.173 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achieveable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.174 [Reserved]

§ 429.175 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the wood furniture and fixture production without water wash spray booth but with laundry facilities subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 429.175; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant."

Subpart R—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production With Water Wash Spray Booth(s) but Without Laundry Facilities Subcategory

§ 429.180 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) but without laundry facilities subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of wood furniture and fixtures at establishments that (a) do utilize water wash spray booth to collect and contain overspray from spray applications of finishing materials but (a) do not maintain on-site laundry facilities for fabric utilized in various finishing operations.

§ 429.181 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 429.182 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or

are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.183 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.184 [Reserved]

§ 429.185 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.186 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) but without laundry facilities subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 429.185; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant."

Subpart S—Wood Furniture and Fixture Production With Water Wash Spray Booth(s) and With Laundry Facilities Subcategory

§ 429.190 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry facilities subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart are applicable to discharges resulting from the manufacture of wood furniture and fixtures at establishments that (a) do utilize water wash spray booth to collect and contain overspray from spray application of finishing materials and (b) do maintain on-site laundry facilities for fabric utilized in various finishing operations.

§ 429.191 Specialized definitions.

For the purpose of this subpart the general definitions, abbreviations and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR Part 401 shall apply to this subpart.

§ 429.192 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available.

(a) In establishing the limitations set forth in this section, EPA took into account all information it was able to collect, develop and solicit with respect to factors (such as age and size of plant, raw materials, manufacturing processes, products produced, treatment technology available, energy requirements and costs) which can affect the industry subcategorization and effluent levels established. It is, however, possible that data which would affect these limitations have not been available and, as a result, these limitations should be adjusted for certain plants in this industry. An individual discharger or other interested person may submit evidence to the Regional Administrator (or to the State, if the State has the authority to issue NPDES permits) that factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors related to such discharger are fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the guidelines. On the basis of such evidence or other available information, the Regional Administrator (or the State) will make a written finding that such factors are or are not fundamentally different for that facility compared to those specified in the Development Document. If such fundamentally different factors are found to exist, the Regional Administrator or the State shall establish for the discharger effluent limitations in the NPDES permit either more or less stringent than the limitations established herein, to the extent dictated by such fundamentally different factors. Such limitations must be approved by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. The Administrator may approve or disapprove such limitations, specify other limitations, or initiate proceedings to revise these regulations.

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best practicable control technology currently available: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.193 Effluent limitations guidelines representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable.

The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart after application of the best available technology economically achievable: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.194 [Reserved]

§ 429.195 Standards of performance for new sources.

The following standards of performance establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, which may be discharged by a new source subject to the provisions of this subpart: There shall be no discharge of process waste water pollutants to navigable waters.

§ 429.196 Pretreatment standards for new sources.

The pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act for a source within the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) and with laundry facilities subcategory, which is a user of a publicly owned treatment works (and which would be a new source subject to section 306 of the Act, if it were to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters), shall be the standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 128, except that, for the purpose of this section, 40 CFR 128.133 shall be amended to read as follows: "In addition to the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 128.131, the pretreatment standard for incompatible pollutants introduced into a publicly owned treatment works shall be the standard of performance for new sources specified in 40 CFR 429.195; provided that, if the publicly owned treatment works which receives the pollutants is committed, in its NPDES permit, to remove a specified percentage of any incompatible pollutant, the pretreatment standard applicable to users of such treatment works shall, except in the case of standards providing for no discharge of pollutants, be correspondingly reduced in stringency for that pollutant."

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